CHARGES AGAINST FAIRCHILD.

Alleged Collusion Between Him and Favorite Bankers.

THE BELL TELEPHONE SUITS.

Little Prospect of Telegraph Legislation This Session-Somebody Gave a Private Tree-Planting Party Away.

Fairchild's Bond Buying Course. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BRE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.

There has been a report in circulation here for several days regarding an alleged combination between Secretary Fairchild and the other treasury officials and Mr. Conrad J. Jordan, formerly treasurer of the United States and now president of the Western National bank, which was organized for the benefit of the late Secretary Manning when he left the treasury. It is claimed that the policy of Secretary Fairchild in refusing to give to the public the names of those who offer bonds for sale each day has been adopted in order to conceal the fact that most of the offers accepted come from Mr. Jordan's bank. There is no doubt of the intimate friendship between Mr. Jordan and Secretary Fairchild, nor is there any doubt that Mr. Jordan's bank enjoys the same relations to the department at present that the First National bank of New York enjoyed while Mr. Sherman was in the treasury, but anyone acquainted with Secretary Fairchild would not believe him capable of a corrupt act, or think it possible for him to give greater advantage to one institution over another. It is probably the fact that the largest offers of bonds came from Mr. Jordan's bank. Mr. Jordan is actively engaged in purchasing United States bonds for this purpose, and may be making a little margin in the way of commission, but every other institution has an equal chance. The lowest bids are always taken and all are considered unreasonable if above market price and not accepted. It would be better, however, and would prevent much of this gossip if Secretary Fairchild would handle the bysiness openly and let the names of those who offer bonds for sale be known as the bidders for other government business.

THE TELEPHONE CASE. The supreme court will to-morrow adjourn for the summer, and a number of opinions will be handed down. Among others will be the decision of the court on the appeal from the attorneys of Daniel Drawbaugh, who claims to have been the inventor of the telephone, to have his case against the Beil company reargued. Although the attorneys for the Drawbaugh company, chief among whom are Senator Edmunds and Postmaster General Dickinson, are very confident that the motion will be granted, it is more than probable that it will be denied. As has already been stated in these dispatches it will not be granted unless some member of the court who decided in favor of Bell has changed his mind or feels doubts as to the justness of the original decision. The only justices who can original decision. The only justices who can do this are Matthews, Miller and Blatchford, and it is not believed that either one will confess that he is wrong.

NO TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

No TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

It is not believed there will be any telegraph legislation by congress this session. The postal telegraph bill, which was reported from the house committee on commerce by Representative Rayner, is on the calendar, but will probably not be reached. This bill is not endorsed by a majority of the committee but Mr. Rayner of Baltimore was pertee, but Mr. Rayner of Baltimore, was mitted to report without prejudice. The Spooner bill, which placed the telegraph lines of the country under the jurisdiction of the inter-state commerce commission and was reported favorably from the senpostoffice committee and then recommittee on inter-state has not yet commerce, ered by the latter committee, and although it will probably be reported favorably and may possibly pass the senate, there is no probability of its reaching the house in time to be considered by that body.

WHO GAVE IT AWAY! There is great excitement among the aris tocracy and the nobility over the disclosure of the fact that Mrs. Cleveland, during her recent visit to Mount Vernon, planted a vigorous young sapling just south of the old mansion of Washington. The regents of the Mount Vernon association, which comprises one lady from each of the thirty-eight states, were present, together with Miss Cleveland Miss Willard, the school marm friend of the president's wife, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Whitney and a number of other ladies. The cereney and a number of other ladies. The cere-mony was to be preserved as a profound secret and was not to be disclosed until future gen-erations should seek shelter under the um-brageous branches of the maple. The fact was duly recorded in the journal of the Mount Vernon association and the exact location of the tree was described in order that no unprincipled sapling might come forward in future years and claim the honor of having been planted by the president's wife. No explanation is given of the reason why the performance was to be kept a secret, but it is supposed it was to prevent iconoclasts from picking leaves off from the tree that Mrs. Cleveland planted, as they do off those that were planted by General Washington, General Lafayette and other famous people. the question that is agitating the foundat of society is who gave the secret away. There was a traitor present, and every one who par ticipated in the picnic is under suspicion.

The Active Republican club of Baltimore, which is composed of about four hundred of the most prosperous business men of the First ward of that city, are going to make their journey to the Chicago convention in a novel way. They will start about three weeks in advance on a steamer, and go by the way of the Atlantic ocean, the St. Law-ronce giver and the great lakes. They exrence river and the great lakes. They ex leave about the 1st of June, and there will be fifty gentlemen in the party. PERRY S. HEATH.

Congressional Forecast.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- If the programme outlined by the democratic majority of the ways and means committee holds good, the coming week in the house will be entirely devoted to general debate on the tariff billeven Tuesday, which has been set apart for consideration of labor bills, being occupied in that way, in pursuance of an arrangement by which the committee on labor is to have another day at a later date. Interest in the discussion promises to increase as the week which will end the debate draws to a close owing to the fact that several of the leading spirits on both sides of the house are an

spirits on both sides of the house are announced to speak.

The pension appropriation bill, Cincinnati exposition bill, pleure-pneumonia bill and the bill for the admission of Washington territory are measures which, more than any others, bid fair to occupy the time of the senate in open session during the week, and they are likely, if reached at all, to come up in the order named. The senate has for to-morrow The senate has for to-morrow the task of deciding in what way and t what extent, if at all, it will admit the publi to a knowledge of its proceedings upon the fishery treaty. The treaty itself may come up on Tuesday, and will probably consume the greater part of the week, though if it be decided to sit with open doors, it is not likely to be taken up until the latter part of the week.

Weather Indications. For Nebrasica and Iowa: Warmer, fair weather, winds growing light to fresh south-

easterly. For Eastern and Southwestern Dakota Warmer, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds becoming southeasterly.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD. The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

Boston, Mass., May 13 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. -The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended May 12, 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or de crease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES,	CLEARINGS,	теаже	стедзе
New York	\$630,013,318		3.5
loston	88,749,781		4.4
hicago	62,769,000	9.9	
hiladelphia	56,241,805	3.9	
t. Louis	17,959,760	0.1	1212
an Francisco	15,452,645		5.8
Initimore	11,574,483		3.6
litaburg	10,881,968		12.00
Incinnati	10,465,400	******	13.8
Cansas City	8,866,928		111
lew Orleans		16.9	***
outsville	5,608,621		****
rovidence	4,663,900	5.7	6.
lilwaukee	3,840,000	******	
linneapolis	3,836,798		1.40
Omaha	3,922,778	16.5	13.
t. Paul	3,769,506	******	4
Detroit	3,688,236	*******	2.3
leveland			120.1
	2,721,113		***
Memphis Columbus		33.3	16
ndianapolis	1,826,495 1,644,397		14
t. Joseph	1,655,162		13
Duluth	1,445,359		
Peoria			
New Haven	1,243,411		i
pringfield	1,163,550	16.8	
fartford	1,624,856		
ortland	1,033,310		
Norfolk	696,375	54.2	300
Vichita	538,895	20.5	
owell	681,373	9.3	
loucester	665,296	5.7	216
yracuse	716,992		
Frand Rapids	590,315	21.0	
Opeka			
Julney			
Worcester			7.
Total. Outside New York	\$975,990,884 845,974,516		

UNDER WATER. Alexandria, Mo., Flooded By the

Bursting of a Levee. Sr. Louis, May 13.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a levee situated south of Alex-

andria, Mo., broke in several places and a vast volume of water began pouring into the town, which was completely inundated. A spasmodic attempt was made to check the irresistible flow, but within a few minutes the laborers quit and accepted the inevitable. It required less than an hour to inundate the entire town, which was covered with water from two to six feet, submerging almost every foot of ground. When the water reached half of the houses the inhabitants sought refuge in the upper stories of buildsought refuge in the upper stories of buildings, where they will be imprisoned until the subsiding of the flood in the main streets. The water is fully three feet deep, circumscribing the movements of the population and rendering transportation from one point to another possible only by means of skiffs or rudely constructed rafts. The sidewalks are overflowed and skiffs are landed in doorways of private residences. landed in doorways of private residences. Business is entirely suspended. There has been no loss of life nor great damage to property within the town. At this point the Mississippi is fully seven miles wide, and within the range of vision one vast expanse of water greats the average of farm. of water greets the eye. The area of farming land in the Missouri bottoms that is submerged is estimated at 75,000 acres, and the continuance of the flood will result in an approximated loss to the farming community of that region of at least \$300,000. A high wind is prevailing to-day which has caused the waves to wash openings in the Warsaw levee, which affords protection to some 60,000 acres of fertile Illinois land.

THE LASH. Quarterly Whipping of Convicts Un-

der the New Jersey Law. NEW CASTLE, Del., May 13 .- | Special Tele gram to The Bee. |-The quarterly whipping of convicts took place here yesterday morn ing in a drizzling rain. Five men were lashed and two stood in the pillory for one hour The number of persons present was about one hundred, half of them being boys under twelve years.

Owen Dougherty, aged eighteen, white, was the first whipped. He received five blows for stealing, with two of his brothers, a quantity of rubber hose. His back was the color of a lobster when he was returned to his cell.

His brother Patrick, aged twenty-four, folowed and received the same punishment He laughed as the sheriff reddened his back

and left the post with a grin. James Murray, aged eighteen, a sorry look-ing darky, laughed also as the sheriff gave him five lashes for stealing 500 2-cent cigars. James Darius, a gray-bearded darkey, aged sixty, was given five cuts for stealing a set of harness worth \$200. He never flinched as the thongs hit his back, and when through

an nimbly back into the jall.

The fifth victim was John Pierce, a slim white man of thirty, who took twenty lashes for burglary. He did not move from his po-sition, but his legs quivered violently. The

sheriff whipped gently.
Pierce and Henry L. Haines, white, con victed of swindling grocers, were then placed in the pillory for one hour. The atmosphere was close, and the men, who were covered with blankets, were soaking wet from per spiration and the heavy drizzle. When take o their cells they were so stiff they could scarcely walk.

Suspected Train Robbers Arrested. Nogales, Ariz., May 13.-This afternoon Mexican officials arrested two Mexican cusoms guards on suspicion of being implicated in Friday's train robbery. American officers also arrested an American named Taylor. wing to the fact that a hat which one of the robbers lost was recognized as one which Taylor wore here yesterday. This evening the Mexican officials, who have been in pur-suit of the rfibbers, arrived here with four prisoners whom they had captured. The funerals of the dead conductor and fireman were held this afternoon. Express Messen ger Hay and passenger French are still alive but it is not believed they can recover. All places of business have been closed here

Taylor, the man arrested yesterday on sus raylor, the man arrested yesterday on sus-picion of being one of the parties connected with the robbery, made a partial confession. He says a man named Conrad Roling was at the head of the robbery. Rolling left town yesterday morning for a camp thirty miles from here. A special train carrying officers with mounts left to-day in pursuit of the

Gifford Will Run Again. PIERRE, Dak., May 12 .- [Special to THE

BEE. |-It is now a certainty that Judge O. S. Gifford will enter the race as a candidate for a third term as delegate to congress from this territory. In a letter to a friend in this city, the judge says: "I have concluded to let my name go along with the names of the other statesmen who want the office of dele gate from the territory and if I do not win, I will keep within sight of them. However, I shall not leave Washington until the adjournment of congress, feeling that the people of Dakota require my attention here more than in the political field, working for a re-nomination." The course that Mr. Gifford is pursuing in this matter is making iim more than solid with this section of th

Two Men Drowned.

DULUTH, Minn., May 13 .- [Special Teleram to Tun Bun |-Pete McMahan and Peter Lemelle were drowned at Tower this forning by the upsetting of their Both were sober. Both men were single.

WAS IT SUICIDE OR MURDER

Status of the Investigation in the General Beem Case.

A MYSTERIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

The Wife Maintains That She Can Clear and Will Clear Herself of Suspicion-An Interview With Her Lawyer.

Investigating the Stanton Tragedy CHICAGO, May 13 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The committee of the Union Veteran club, having in charge the investigation into the mysterious death of General Martin Beem, met last evening in the office of the clerk of the appellate court and prepared a temporary report to be submitted to the club to-morrow evening. From the results of the meeting it is evident that the committee is not satisfied with the developments thus far made and are as doubtful about coming to a conclusion as were the juries at Stanton, Mo., and Alton, Ill. That there are material facts yet concealed by either the widow or her specious attorney. the committee is well convinced, and it is probable that only a partial report will be made to the club to-morrow evening. Mrs. Beem promised to furnish the club with all the letters received from her husband since her arrival in Chicago and while she was residing with her parents at Stanton. Yesterday afternoon Captain John J. Healy notified Mrs. Beem that the committee particularly desired the production of these letters, but she replied by stating that all her letters were at Stanton and she had sent for them, but they had not yet arrived. As soon as she received them she would send them to the committee.

A peculiar phase of this mysterious case was developed yesterday in regard to the absence from town of Carlos P. Sawyer, who was named by the deceased general as the executor of his will. Mr. Sawver announced that he was going "a fishing," but it has been ascertained that he went to Alton for the purpose of securing consent of the heirs of the general to the appointment of Lavergue W. Noyes as executor of the will in place of himself. According to a statement of Willis Beem, a nephew of the de ceased general, Mr. Sawyer had se cured the signatures of the general's before he was aware ations, but as it was two sisters of his intentions, but as it was necessary to secure the signature of a brother of the deceased, who resided at DuQuoin, Ill., the young man telegraphed to his uncle urging him to refuse his signature and to urge the appointment of the public administrator in case Carlos P. Sawyer refused to serve, Mr. Sawyer is evidently indisposed to accept the post of administrator and to attempt the duties of an investigation into the cause of the general's death, and thus seeks to shift the responsibility upon the shoulders of Mr. Noyes, a warm and earnest friend of the

widow.
Mr. Noyes stated yesterday that he had not been consulted in the matter at all, and therefore could not say anything about the possibilities of his acting as the executor of the will of the dead general. He did not de-sire the appointment, but if the court thought he was a proper person to take charge of the general's estate he would accept all the re-sponsibilities involved in the matter. Mrs. Beem was seen yesterday. She stated that she had written to Stanton for all the

letters forwarded by the general to her, and would not have the slightest hesitancy in making public every word she had received from her husband prior to his death. "One thing is certain," said Mrs. Beem, "I am de-termined that Mr. Sawyer, when he comes nack, shall find that mysterious letter which is said to have been received by Willie Wade the office boy. From what I can learn, the letter was written by a lady and addressed boy, and I am determined to know there is in it. I know the letter is in what there is in it. I know the letter is in existence, and is in Mr. Sawyer's possession and when he returns on Monday I shall de-mand its production and will submit it to the committee of the Veteran club. There is no doubt in my mind that the letter was written at the dictation of General Beem, and I think I will be able to prove that fact before many days. The very fact that a letter threatening to poison the eneral should have been sent to a mere boy n the office is absurdly ridiculous, shall endeavor to discover the writer if it is

ossible to do so."

Among the friends of both the deceased general and Mrs. Beem the opinion is fast gaining ground that the terrible condition of he finances of the deceased was the imme diate cause of his self-murder, but with a peculiar cunning born of his legal education he attempted to throw a cloud of suspicion over his death in order that his sisters might over his death in order that his sizers lingui-realize on the two \$10,000 life insurance poli-cies which would be barred if the theory of [sucide should be es-tablished, From all sources the general verdict that General Beem died from his

wn hand in order to evade the financial ruin that was impending over him and this fatal act may have been hastened by the domestic complications in which he had become in-Mrs. Beem announces her intention of

having a thorough investigation of all the effects of her husband. She desires that the entire public shall be appraised of her perfect vindication, and is alive to the fact that only the fullest disclosures of the lives of hersel and her deceased husband can accomplish the desired result of her complete vindication.

ALTON, Ill., May 13.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The attitude of the Beem family toward the investigation now in progress to clear up the mystery surrounding the general's death is peculiar. Immediately after the burial, when the circumstances tending to throw doubt upon the suicidal theory were coming out, the relatives were disposed to resist the investigation, preferring that the Nebraska inquest should stand as a final setlement of the case. The question of insur

tlement of the case. The question of insurance has, however, entered largely into subsequent developments. Each of the insurance companies having a risk on the life of the deceased has had an agent here for the purpose of protection. A guard was maintained at the grave in the Alton cemetery the first night after the interment. It soon became evident, although not so declared, that the payment of policies was to be resisted upon the theory of suicide. It was then not so much for the amount of money invoived, as for the higher consideration of saving the dead soldler's name from dishoner that his family called upon the corhonor that his family called upon the cor-oner for a disinterment and a reinquest, The result was the same as that reached in The physicians argued that Nebraska. while the course of the ball indicated noth-ing as to who fired it, the absence of powder stains was strong circumstantial evidence that the shot had not been fired by the de-

Miss Annie Beem, in whose favor one of the policies is drawn, expresses the opinion that it was the Milwaukee attorney, South-erland, who drove her brother to his death. Her statement, however, is entirely in conflict with the supposition that the general anticipated any danger before his departure for Nebraska. The letters discovered in his office, dated the day before he left Chicago, and his memorandum to his executor named therein, expressed a fear of foul play. Miss Beem states that she and the family were in receipt of letters at about the same date, saying that the general intended to go to saying that the general intended to go to Nebraska, but saying nothing to indicate that he was not in his usual health, or that he feared or expected any serious or fatal results from the trip. He said it was his intention to contribute notes on the way for a newspaper. Miss Beem justified the expression of her conviction that Sutherland had wrecked her heather's life by saying that she had been brother's life by saying that she had been assured of it, not only from the dead gen-

eral's lips, but in his letters which, from time to time, she had received from him; and which, although not preserved, or at least, not now ready to be put in evidence, could be well substantiated by her own testimony and that of others.

that of others.

Milwausee, May 13—[Special Telegram to The Bre.]—"There is not a scrap of evidence that can implicate me in this unhappy Beem affair," said Attorney George E. Sutherland to-day. "The story about there being certain matters which I wastrying to conceal is a lie from beginning to end. I am so profoundly convinced of Mrs. Beem's innocence and of my shiffy to prove it that I have is a lie from beginning to end. I am so profoundly convinced of Mrs. Beem's innocence
and of my ability to prove it that I have
nothing to conceal. I am as positive
she did not kill Beem as I am that I
live. There is but one letter that throws any
suspicion upon Mrs. Beem, and that is the
one referred to in Beem's will, and Beem
directs his executor to examine into the circumstances of his death, as he had received
a letter, which would be found in his vault,
warning him that he might be poisoned.
Sawyer acknowledged to me that he had that
letter. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it; he refused. I asked him to let me see it;
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agent.

"How will it all end!"

"The Lord only knows. Beem's relatives are doing everything they can to have Mrs. Beem convicted of murder. Beem had his life insured for \$20,000, and if it is proved that Beem committed suicide the policy becomes worthless, as it declares in plain terms that it is not payable in case of suicide. Hence, if Mrs. Beem is declared innocent Beem's heirs will get nothing, and she will likekewise lose her dower rights: if the charge of murder is fastened upon her she will also be cut off. So she may not get anything also be cut off. So she may not get anything in any event. But she is not guilty, and I will stand by her to the end. If she goes to the gallows I will go to the foot of it with her. I know every fact and circumstance connected with the case. A more cruel, malignant and uncalled for persecution I never heard of before. Beyond all doubt Beem was crazy. The superin-tendent of one of the Illinois hospitals for the insane told me that after reading Beem's letters and his will be had no doubts at all that the man was of unsound mind. It is one of the fallacies of insane people to be de-luded with the idea that some one is trying to kill them."

A WALKING WARDROBE.

How Lilian Lewis Succeeded in Evading an Attachment. DETROIT, Mich., May 13 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Miss Lilian Lewis gave final impersonation of the very naughty Lena Despard in "As in a Looking-Glass" last night. She retired to her dressing room and gave an unexpected female imitation of Mansfield's transformation scene, which was the greatest effort of her life. A constable reached the door just after Miss Lewis had entered armed with an attachment issued by a number of the company for salary due. "I'm dressing," said Miss Lewis in a defiant tone, "and you can't come in." The sheriff had a brief view of white arms and shoulders as the door slammed shut, and then posted himself on one side of the door and Manager Marston on the other. The manager entertained the constable with explosive criticisms on his course and still explosive criticisms on his course and still Miss Lewis went on dressing. At the end of a half hour the dressing going on inside was apparently incompleted. The border lights had been turned out, but Miss Lewis continued her toilet. At last they turned, the door opened and a flood of light streamed out. Standing in the glare was the occupant of the room—not the slim and graceful Lillian Lewis of the stage but a woman of courmons. Lewis of the stage, but a woman of enormous waist and prodigious proportions. Three empty trunks made the setting for the tab eau, which was seen only for a moment before the ponderous figure sailed majestically away. Miss Lewis had donned every scrap of wardrobe she possessed and so kep it out of the clutches of the constable.

High License and Cattle. BURNETT, Neb., May 11 .- [Special to THE Bee.1—The remonstrance against license has been overruled and license granted by the board. The remonstrants have given notice of appeal, though they can scarcely hope to win. It appears to be the wish of the majority that license prevail as the late municipal election clearly demonstrated. Fat cattle are being shipped from this point to Omaha and Chicago in large numbers. The cattle interests of this vicinity are worthy of more than passing notice. The Converse Cattle company and the Benjamin Weaver company together represent between 60,000 and 80,000 head on their ranches here and in Wyoming. Bell & Rankin will ship upwards of three thousand fat cattle this cason and other feeders lesser quantities,

ATRINSON, Neb., May 11 .- Special to THE BEE.]—We have been having for over a week a steady full of rain. The grass and small grain is in splendid condition and farmers are getting their corn planted as fast as the rainy weather will permit. Our prospects for good crops this year are better than ever pefore and the workers of the soil are in a ubilant state of mind. Many eastern par ties are investing in Holt county lands, and they are much pleased with our climate, soil water and grand outlook. Atkinson is mak ing great preparations for the Grand Army gathering of northwest Nebraska which wil be held here for four days including July 4. Beautiful grounds have been selected for the encampment along the banks of the Elkhorn river, and a large assembly of the boys in blue and their friends are expected.

Blazing Oil Tanks.

Oil City, Pa., May 13 .- An iron tank con taining 15,000 barrels of oil, two miles up Oi creek, was struck by lightning Saturday at 11 o'clock. This marning the tank boiled over setting fire to another tank on the oppo site side of the creek containing 34,000 bar rels. The Keystone refinery, a short distance from the fire, is in some danger. Wing dams are being built in the creek to protect property along the **cree**k. The oil and tanks are owned by J. B. Smithman.

The Condition of Crops. WASHINGTON, May 13.—The following is an extract from the government crop report The weather has been especially favorable for growing crops during the week in the central valley. Rains, which were much nce led in winter wheat regions, occurred during the week, and reports from those sec-

ions indicate that the weather favorably affected cereals pasturage and fruit. Don Pedro's Condition. MILAN, May 13 .- The chest affection with which the emperor of Brazil has been suffer ing has abated, but the patient now shows ymptoms of paralysis and is suffering from

diabetes. A telegram from the princess im-perial concerning the abolition of slavery in Brazil has caused him to rally.

The Fire Record. PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The large brick building which contained the steel works and rolling mill of Diston's extensive saw works at Tacony was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss, \$300,000; insurance, \$140,000. About two thousand employes will be more or less affected.

Walked Into Death. NEWARK, O., May 13.-Thomas Johnston was instantly killed and John Skinner seriously injured by being struck by a train while walking on the track to night.

WHERE ENGLAND'S SAFETY IS

Not in Her Soldiers But Her Menof-War.

CONCERNING THE QUEEN'S NAVY.

Although Not So Badly Off as It Might Be There is Much Room For Improvement-The "Telgraph's" Sensation.

What Lord Charley Says.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, May 13 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. 1-I found the gossip hotter to-day than ever at army and navy and united service clubs over the war scare. The conservatives were backing up Lord Salisbury's snub of "Adjutant" General Wolsely, as he was generally called, and others were partisans of the Daily Telegraph. Will there come, or ought there to come out of this scare, Lord Wolsely's resignation, was a current question. It was generally agreed that after all the military aspect of the scare was of not much importance compared with the naval aspect. For, said one veteran general, this is not a frontier country. If our navy is strong enough to sweep the seas and guard the ports and we keep to our policy of non-interference, soldiers are of secondary consideration. Neither Lord Alcester, the Admiral Seymour of Alexandria fame, nor Lord Charles Beres ford were at the clubs. When I sought Lord Charles he had just left the Carlton. I then visited Lord Alcester at his residence n St. James.

"My opinion," said he, "is that the Daily Telegraph has greatly exaggerated the seriousness of the situation. The article which created such a stir is one of those sensations in which that paper is accustomed to indulge. I had a little experience with its methods while I was in Egypt, and although I would not impute unworthy motives to anyone, I am strongly of the opinion that this war scare is simply a clever device on the part of the proprietors to increase the sale of the paper.

"What would be the result should a French or Russian army succeed in gaining a foothold on English soil!"

"Personally I don't believe they would get very far, but we seamen do not like to consider such a possibility. We want to put it out of the question for a hostile army to approach our coasts. In other words we would have England rely for protection rather upon her fleet than upon any elaborate system of const defences."

"But supposing the fleet was vanquished?" "Even then, said the admiral, making the supposition unwillingly, "it is an undisputed fact in military science that earthworks make the best kind of fortifications. The essential point in our preparations should be the strenghtening of our naval force. It is unfortunately true that as regards large breech-loading cannons our fleet is inferior to those of other European powers. We have plenty of breech-loaders of five inch or six inch bore, but in these days such pieces are little better than toys when cannon are made which will carry twelve miles as was demonstrated the other day at Shoeberguess. It is plain that no precautions must be neglected

to keep such monsters at their distance. As to speed, we have little to fear, on that I next visited Lord Charles Beresford, who

was no better pleased with the Daily graph than Lord Alcester.

"That is not the way to help the nava" cause," he said emphatically. "The English navy is not in as good condition as might be desired. If it were I should not have resigned, but there is not the slightest neces sity for getting scared about it. There would have been excellent reason for such a scare two or three years ago, but an immense amount has been accomplished since then. Our fleet is as well manned and officered as any fleet in the world and its organization has already been brought to a high degree of excellency. The system should be so perfect that were war declared against England every man-of-war and every cruiser in her majesty's service, in whateve corner of the world they might chance to be would know in an instant exactly where to go and what to do. Although it has not ye reached that degree of excellence, even as things stand to-day we have no cause to doubt the ability of our fleet to defend us It would mean a little harder fighting. It might mean the abandonment of the Mediterranean, but I do not for a moment ques tion the result. In this respect we suffer the same 'annoyance experienced by the United States. That is, the delay in receiving our naval equipment from contractors. This might become a serious matter. They are making a great fuss in the house of commons about the defencelessness of London, but I insist that England must rule the seas it she expects to rule anything. In the house of commons four or five of us from the navy stand against twenty times as many army men, and so we have hard work to make ourselves felt, but is it not evident that were England beaten on the waters which form her only frontier, the enemy would have only to block her food supplies and let her starve? They would conquer us without striking a blow. England can never be saved by her army, therefore as is it our sole hope, our navy must be very strong. very much stronger. I maintain now as have always maintained, we want five more men-of-war and twenty-three more cruisers Chen we will be safe, and not until then."

Little Love For Jay Gould.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, May 13.—[New York Herald Ca ble-Special to THE BEE. |-The following extract from the current Economist, which is much regarded by financial circles, cannot fail to interest American bankers and brok ers as reflecting the English sentiment lately focused upon one whose apt alias of the Corsair Capel court is rapidly adopting, and who has become its fiscal Parish:

This slackening may be due to circum stances likely to lead to permanent results as regards Mr. Gould. There can be no doubt that the light which of late has been constantly thrown upon his past course has at last had its proper effect upon the public. Nearly every one now knows something of Mr. Gould's operations with such com panies as the Erie, Union Pacific, Wabash and the allied lines of the Missouri Pacific, of which the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is just now an unfortunate example. In all these cases it has been effectually demonstrated that Mr. Gould works only for his own hand, no matter whether he holds a position of trust or not; that his unscrupulousness is only to be matched by his consummate skill in manipulation, and that his transactions have frequently been only just within the bounds of law, although very considerably beyond the limits of ordinary commercial morality. As a result Mr. Gould has amassed great wealth while most of the

undertakings with which he has been connected have become mere derelicts.

Of Mr. Huntington the same cannot be said, but at the same time he, as chief of the well known Southern Pacific clique, has worked in an atmosphere of mystery which has been extremely injurious to all interests except his own.

States are now well aware of the risks they run in having to do with these gentlemen, and as a consequence they resolutely refuse to have anything to do with their projects. except, of course, where old investments made in the time of ignorance are still being clung to in the hope that they may be retrieved. With the investment market thus closed to them these operators find their sphere of activity greatly curtailed, as a resuit of which they may ultimately be forced to withdraw very largely from what is rather euphoniously termed railroad management. Scarcely anything has been more characteristic of American railroads than their autocratic management, but in the past few years a very marked change has taken place in this respect. For instance the death of Mr. Vanderbilt led to the division of his enormous fortune. Again the death of Mr. Garrett placed the control of that line in the hands of his son, who speedily found it advisable to leave the company to be controlled by representatives of the shareholders. The removal of these operators, who, by their interests were unusually the leaders of the bull party, has had the effect of greatly restricting the scope of the great bear speculators. There still remains, however, two railway operators in the United States who, from their skill in manipulations, have long stood in the front rank. We refer to Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. C. P. Huntington, but to both of them the last few years appear to have been unfavorable. .

A Boodler in London. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]
LONDON, May 13.—[New York Herald
Cable—Special to The Bee.]—Among the enjoyers of the bright sunshine to-day around Trafalgar square and watching the splashing fountains this morning, were William H. Moloney and his son. He was looking in excellent health and as jaunty as when I last heard him rattling off unfinished business in the aldermanic chamber. He was wearing mourning for his father. "I have just left Italy," he said, "where I hobnobbed with the Neapolitians who supply New York with street sweepers, and I lingered a few days in Paris." He asked me what the Herald knew about the Kerr trial, to which the answer came, "I can tell you all about it if you will tell the Herald all you know about its merits or demerits." Stroking his bushy gray whiskers like a sleek alderman when called upon suddenly to vote on a momentous question, Mr. Maloney responded, "I don't know anything about the matter, and if I did I should not tell." He resolutely but politely declined an interview, and resumed his fountain-gazing as if internally saying with Hamlet to the vanishing ghost, "Rest perturbed spirit."

Gillig Will Get There Again.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, May 13.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-I met Mr. Gillig on the Strand this morning. In conversation he said: "Whether the liquidation gives the creditors 10 cents or 50 cents on the dollar, I stand pledged to them if I live to repay every penny of their claims. If I could have time now to realize the full value of the assets of the exchange I would guarantee to pay the debts in full, but if they insecurities in a lump regardless of the market why of course we will come out behind Whatever may be the result you may be sure that I will never again be the 'Gilligen' of the concern. I would not accept a position such as I had for half a million dollars year: the responsibility was overwhelming All the same I shall make more money that I have ever made before. I am not discour aged and I am not sick. Furthermore my old friends in London are treating me with it possible increasing kindness."

The Pope Orders Answers Made [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett 1 ROME, May 13 .- | New York Herald Cable Special to the BEE.]-The vatican gave orders to all the Catholic papers in Rome to answer the speech of Parnell. The Moni teur de Rome says that as Mr. Parnell is a Protestant he is not thoroughly qualified to be the spokesman of Ireland, and adds that he is ignorant of the real sentiment of the Irish people, as is proved by numberless ad hesions to the vatican circular which are coming from the clergy and laity alike from all parts of Ireland. The Moniteur concludes by expressing the hope that the act of the pope will soon be acknowledged as made in the true interests of Ireland.

The Asservatore Romano confirms th statement that numberless adhesions have been received, and states that Mr. Parnell by denying all connection between the league and the plan of campaign, implicitly condemns the latter.

It is believed that the pope will not insist open any collective adhesion of the Irish episcopate at least for the present, unless any symptoms of resistance are shown, in which case very vigorous action would be

Davitt On the Rescript.

LONDON, May 13.-Michael Davitt, in a speech at Liverpool to-day, sail that Irish men would not be one lota behind O'Connell in resenting the papal rescript. Ireland had done more for the church among the people throughout the English speaking world than any country, and if this was Rome's grati tude Irishmen would be likely to ask them selves questions in the matter. Without wishing his remarks to be construed as an attack on, or as showing disrespect to the church, he said that whether the rescript was intended as a political pronunciamento or not, it would be so regarded, and already had been held as such by every coercionist paper and the meanest unionist rag. He was confident that the rescript had added three months to Dillon's sentence. Irishmen were compelled to believe that the rescript was due to English intrigues, and Ireland would not accept political dictation from Rome.

Our Trouble With Morocco.

LONDON, May 14 .- A dispatch from Gib altar concerning the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Morocci says after the withdrawal of the claims for money indemnity an apology was tendered to the American consul, and orders were given for an immediate release of the sons whose arrest gave rise to the trouble.

The Emperor's Condition BEHLIN, May 13.—The emperor was much better to-day. He will soon be visited by

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Arrived—The steamers La Bourgoyne from Havre, Sorrento from Hamburg, France from London, Newport from Aspinwall, Powhattan from Mediterranean

LONDON, May 13.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Arrived—The steamers Aurania from New York for Liverpool at Queenstown to-day, La Champagne from New York at Havre to-day.

ANOTHER METHODIST MATTER

Novel Suit Brought Against a Minister.

GENERAL WEAVER'S ASPIRATIONS However, the public here and in the United

> Women Filling Official Positions-The New Railroad Law Proving a Puzzle-Des Moines' Street Railway Privileges.

Can a Methodist Minister Vote?

DES MOINES, Ia., May 13 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-The supreme court now in session here has several very important cases before it. One of these involves the question of citizenship of Methodist ministers. The case is brought from Emmettsburg, where a clergyman of that denomination has been actively engaged in closing the saloons. When he attempted to vote his vote was challenged by a saloonkeeper on the ground that as he was subject to change and removal by the bishop of his church, he had not acquired a residence in that town, however long he might live there. The proposition is so ridiculous that it is surprising any lawyer was found to entertain it. But the case was carried through the courts up to the supreme court, and is now awaiting a decision. As every minister in that church is appointed to his charge for a year at least, he is sure to stay longer than the time required for legal citizenship in Iowa. But the supreme court will have an opportunity to put itself on record as to the itineracy in a case that has attracted considerable attention.

There are growing indications that General Weaver, the great apostle of greenbackism, has serious designs of running for presdent again. He has found the democratic pathway a hard and thorny road. Although elected to congress by a fusion with the democrats in the Sixth district, he has not dared surrender completely to them, and consequently has made enemies without gaining friends to offset them. Already signs of a revolt are being seen, and the democrats are saying that it would never do to renominate him for congress. He realizes that it will never do for him to be left without a job, and so is casting around for a position that will bring him some support, if not honor. The Seventa congressional district greenbackers. at their meeting in this city last week, recommended him for nomination as president by the greenback party. The Michigan state convention of greenbackers have formally instructed for him, and there seems to be an attempt to work up a boom for our Jeems for president. He is the publisher of a green-back paper in this city, and for several months past it has been sending out his picture as a premium, and thus helping on the boom. So it will not be surprising if the gallant general appears on the national ticket this fall, though without any expectation of being elected. It will at least give him employment for some time, and mitteate the disappointment which is inevitable if he tries again to run for congress.

tries again to run for congress.

While the woman question is being discussed in various parts of the country it is receiving a little attention in Iowa. There has been a conservative feeling heretofore against putting women in positions of great responsibility in the state. But some honorary as well as executive positions have been given them. Mrs. Hutchison, of Ottumwa, who was last week appointed a trustee of the soldiers' orphans home, is the third lady to hole a similar position in the state. The other two are Mrs. Maggio Appleton, of Sioux City, who is a trustee of the industrial school, and Mrs. R. R. S. Woods, of this city, who is one of the official visitors to the insane asylums. So little by little the dear women are receiving recognition by this state, and e receiving recognition by this state, and so far it must be said that they have filled the positions assigned them with great efficiency and success.

The new railroad law which has just gone

into effect throughout the state is proving quite a puzzle to all classes of people. The railroad men especially are having a great deal of work to adjust their tariffs to the new order of things. The public which is expected to be benefitted will find in many respects much inconvenience by the change. This is particularly true in the matter of passenger rates. The new law forbids any discrimination by competing roads, and the basis of fare is fixed on the exact mileage of the shortest road. The short road therefore will get the business and destroy all compensations. will get the business, and destroy all compe-tition and deprive the travelers of any benefits from rival lines, unless they wish to pay a higher fare. The people in this vicinity complain also of the abolishing of excursion rates, which they have heretofore enjoyed. Colfax Springs, a summer resort about an nour's ride from this city, has heretofore been largely patronized during the season, and the railroad company made an excursion rate for the round trip which was an inducement for many. That privilege is now taken away, and every passenger to Colfax must pay full fare each way. Another advantages which fare each way. Another advantage which existed heretofore has also been abolished by the change in the matter of coupon tickets. Now if a traveler wants to go over the other traveler wants the other traveler wants to go over the other traveler wa wo or three lines in the state he can only buy a ticket from the starting point to the first change of cars. He must there get off, even if it be in the middle of the night, and buy a new ticket which will take him to the next junction, where he has to repeat the process. This is liable to occasion great inconvenience to travelers and there will be great complaint if the old privilege of buying coupon tickets from the starting point through to the destination is to be prohibited. It is apparent that the railroads are disposed to respect the law to the very letter.

The people of this city are greatly interested in a suit now pending in the supreme court regarding the street railway privileges of Des Moines. The old charter which was granted to the narrow guage company some twenty years ago, giving them an exclusive right to the streets of this city, is the question in issue. It has been held that the city had no right, at that time, to grant an exclusive charter to the public streets to the detriment of the public interest in years to come. At the time that the charter was granted Des Moines was a small town hardly larger than a village, and it was scarcely thought that the time would come when the needs of the city would outgrow the railroad facilities then proposed. But the slow methods of the old street car monopoly will not at all go for the needs of the present. There has been a great demand for rapid transit, and an electric street rallway company stands ready to furnish it if the court will permit. It is claimed by the friends of the new company that the old charter in its narrowest and most liberal construction could control only cars whose mo-tive power was horses. That an electric motor cannot be construed within the provisions of that act any more than could a bus line or hack line. If the supreme court shall so decide, Des Moines will have an electric street railway in operation as soon as the motors can be secured, and the city will have much needed relief from a monopoly that falls sadly below the public need. The action of the State Pharmacy associa-

and make its provisions as burdensome and oppressive to the people as possible with the

lope that it may be repealed.

tion in deciding against taking out permits to sell liquor is being generally followed by druggists throughout the state. As fast as druggists throughout the state. As fast as their permits expire they seem to be unwilling to renew them, and it is believed that within three months time there will be very few druggists in the state that will sell inquer even for the purpose allowed by law. The reason for this is the very stringent measure passed by the last legislature, which makes the taking of a permit a matter of so much trouble and responsibility that selfmuch trouble and responsibility that self-respecting druggists are unwilling to incur the annoyance and the hazards involved. For an iron-clad measure that would make it as much as a druggist's business was worth to keep within the letter of the law. even by one who tried to, the pharmacy set is an undoubted success.